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Communication.

ON CONVERTING CLOVER INTO HAY.

MR FESSENDEN—In No, 1. of the volume of the New England Farmer, I observe a contrariety of opinions as to the best method of making clover hay, calculated rather to perplex, than to instruct and guide, the young or inexperienced in this branch of husbandry. Having practised both spreading and making this hay in cocks, for some twelve or fourteen years, on a scale of some magnitude, I offer you a comparison of their relative advantages, as suggested by my experience, with some illustrative remarks. A new and better practice is often rejected, in agriculture, from the doubts which caution suggests, or abandoned upon slight and imperfect trial. The prudent maxim, "*let well enough alone*," may be carried too far, especially, where, as in this case, the effort "*to do better*," incurs neither hazard nor expense.

The object of the farmer is to make the *best*, and *most* hay of his clover, with the *least labor*. The curing process is the mere evaporation of so much of the moisture of the grass as will prevent the heating or spoiling of the hay when housed or stacked. Rain, and even dew, are prejudicial after the grass has in part been cured. In the spreading process, it requires, according to your correspondent, W. B. "three days of sunny weather;" during which, it is presumed, the crop is to be first spread, or tedded, thrice cocked, and twice opened from the cock,—making six operations after the grass is mown, before the curing process is perfected, to say nothing of turning or raking. In the cocking process, one half of these operations, and consequently one half of the labor, are saved. For the grass cocks are made from the swath, and are once opened and again gathered for the cart. As to quantity, I always found, that the sun required to dry the succulent stocks of spread clover, crumbled and wasted the thin leaves and blossoms, which, if not a *principal*, are a *material* portion of the crop. I have seen one to two half bushels of those crumbled leaves and blossoms where a hay cock has stood, besides what has been wasted in gathering with the rake. I consider the loss from 15 to 25 per cent of the eatable or nutritive matter. In curing in the cock, the loss is not half a per cent. And I mean merely to judge from my own practice, when I say, that as to quality, the hay made in the latter mode is uniformly and vastly better than that made by spreading.

As my practice differs somewhat from either of the methods you have detailed, I will state it briefly.

I commence mowing clover after breakfast of a fair day, when the dew is principally dissipated, and continue cutting till night. At 2 or 3 P. M. one hand or more commence putting what was mown in the forenoon into grass cocks with forks. Each man takes say three swaths for a row of cocks. The cock is laid in the interval, where the ground has become dry, with as small a base as convenient, loosely, and to the height of three or four feet, and brought well to a point. Being laid in strata, and not rolled, the centre is kept highest, and the rain, should any fall, is carried off at the drooping exterior. The second day, that which was cut in the afternoon of the first, and the morning of the second, is put in like manner into grass cocks. The third day, if fair, or the first fair day that ensues, the grass cocks of the first day are opened, say at 8 or 9, and, if required, turned between 11 and 3, and housed the same day. Sometimes, where the clover has stood long, the process is finished the second day; and sometimes the grass cocks have stood five days, in bad weather, without fermenting, or suffering materially from the rain. If rain falls upon the swaths, they are spread and shaken, to expel the rain, but the grass cocked for the curing process. The common rake is often wholly dispensed with. What the fork does not collect, is gathered with the revolving horse rake when the hay is nearly housed, and taken off with the last load.

I cannot perceive, though I have never tried it, that making the hay in swaths has but little, if any advantage, over the spreading process. It suffers nearly as much from waste, is equally or more exposed to injury from rain or dew, and is not benefitted by what is termed the sweating process, or equalization of moisture. The nature of this process I will illustrate by a comparison familiar to a printer, and which will be understood by an editor or a farmer. In preparing unsized paper for the press, each quire is passed once or twice through a trough of water, by which one or two sheets of the twentyfour become completely saturated, while the residue receives comparatively none of the moisture directly. But when this paper has lain in a pile for a few hours, with a pressure upon it, the moisture becomes equally distributed throughout the mass, and it is difficult to identify the sheets which were originally wet. So with the clover. When it has become wilted, the stocks are the principal repository of moisture. When put in grass cocks, they are continually parting with this excess to the leaves and drier parts, until a perfect equalization has taken place. A constant evaporation goes on from the exterior of the cock; and when it is opened preparatory to being housed, the moisture being equally distributed, the curing process is completed perfectly in two or three hours. This sweating, or equalizing process will take place in the mow if it does not in cock. The hay made in this way retains its leaves and blossoms, and a fine bright color.

My rules for making clover hay are: cut when dry—cock before it gets wet—open only when there is a prospect of a few hours' sun—and recock for the cart before the leaves crumble.

Albany, July, 1832. B.

In my last communication, I omitted to dele "agency of the" in the first line of the second head, and you have inserted "aliments" for "elements," in the 16th line of the same paragraph. I may have mistaken your caution. I thought it referred to the compost.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

The editor of the Village Record, published at Westchester, Pa. says the practice of Judge Buel, to cut his corn up by the roots and set it in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the frost for fodder, and letting the ear continue for awhile to draw nutriment from the stalk, is universally practised in Chester county. The editor says—"late in September or early in October, corn is cut near the earth. Set up in shocks round a hill, that is left uncut, to help support the rest—the tops tied with rye straw. In this situation it remains until seeding is over. It is then husked—the husker having a pin of hard wood, 2½ inches long, about the size of a goose quill, sharp at one end, which is fastened under the two middle fingers of the right hand with a string. This aids him to tear open the husk and considerably facilitates the work. Not remembering to have seen such an implement in use elsewhere, I suppose it not common; but, though very simple, it is useful. After the corn is taken in, the stalks are tied in bundles, with straw—drawn near the barn yard and put in ricks, thus: The rick is made long, the butts pointing out each way, the tops overlapping more than a third, and raised so that wet will fall off each side from the centre. It should be of moderate height, from 7 to 10 feet. Beginning at one end the farmer takes off, from top to bottom, enough for his cattle. All the rest remains undisturbed, and secure from rain as when first put up. In this way the whole is fed out, from one end of the rick to the other. What the cattle do not eat is trodden into the manure heap, absorbs juices that would otherwise evaporate or run off, and then the corn stalks, when well rotted, are returned to the field, increasing its fertility. How much better is this mode than topping corn and leaving the stalks to stand all winter, drying and withering in the field, affording neither food for animals nor manure for land."—*Genesee Farmer.*

MILK.

"*An easy method of removing the taste of garlic, or of turnips, from milk, and thus preventing it in butter.*

"As the dairy is found of much importance to the agricultural interests of this country, the following is offered to the public through the medium of your miscellany. The object of the present essay, is to avoid an inconvenience to which our dairy is subjected, and to convert it into an advantage. The following plan is recommended, as a method of removing the garlic taste from milk, and producing sweet good butter, in place of that which is generally considered so disagreeable.

"When the milk is new from the cow, put one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapor may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into the churn all together, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, when managed in this way, will be quite sweet. The plan here proposed is founded on analogous experience.

"The feeding of cows on turnips communicates

a disagreeable odor and taste to the milk and butter; but in many parts of Britain they make excellent butter from turnip-fed cows, by a plan similar to the foregoing. The bad taste of the turnip consists in some volatile substance which is evaporated by the hot water. Garlic is much of the same nature, but probably more volatile.—Biscuit, baked from garlicky flour, has no taste of garlic; but soft bread or pudding of the same flour, retains it strongly, having both experienced an imperfect evaporation."

Should you think the above worth the insertion, and would favor it with one, perhaps it might be the means of giving instruction to some who may profit thereby.—*Monthly Mag.*

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

DR SPOFFORD'S ESSAY ON IRRIGATION.

To the Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society.

I feel that some apology is due to the Trustees for my long delay in fulfilling the appointment with which I was honored by them at their meeting in September, 1830: and have only to say that it was occasioned by a desire to obtain from a friend, then at a distance, some account of an experiment on a larger scale than any other which has come to my knowledge in this part of the country.

Some degree of knowledge of what constitutes the food of plants, seems indispensable to any well conducted system of producing them in the greatest perfection; and such knowledge seems most likely to be obtained by minutely examining their structure, and carefully observing the manner of their growth.

Plants constitute one of the great divisions of organic life, and one formed or constituted by systems of fibres and vessels, and endowed with certain powers and appetences which place them at a greater remove above unorganized matter, than they are below animal life; and appropriate nourishment is elaborated and a complete circulation is carried on to the minutest extremity in a manner extremely analogous to the circulation which is carried on in the arteries and veins of the most perfect animals; and the apparent intelligence with which plants seek for nourishment, light, air, and support, appears in some instances to bear a strong resemblance to perception and knowledge: and the circulation of fluids in the vessels of plants and animals appears to be carried on much on the same principles, and is perfectly involuntary in both.

The indispensable agency of *water*, in constituting the fluids, and carrying on the circulation in these systems of vessels, has been universally acknowledged; and could not be overlooked by the most careless observer, while he saw innumerable instances in which plants wither and dry for want of this substance. But while this universal agency has been acknowledged, it is believed that a very inferior office has been assigned to it, from that which it really performs. It has been considered as the mere vehicle which carried and deposited the nutritious particles of other substances, while it in reality was contributing much the largest portion of the actual nourishment to the plants which annually clothe our earth in living green.

If this idea is correct, then he who possesses water at his command with which to supply his plants at pleasure, or who has a soil adapted to attract and retain moisture, in suitable quantities, possesses a mine of inexhaustible wealth, from which he can draw at pleasure, in proportion to his industry and his wants.

In proof of the abstract principle that water constitutes in a very large proportion the food of plants, I may be allowed to mention one or two accurate experiments of distinguished philosophers upon the subject, which appear to me to be quite decisive on the case.

"Mr Boyle dried in an oven, a quantity of earth proper for vegetation, and after carefully weighing it, planted in it the seed of a gourd: he watered it with pure rain water, and it produced a plant which weighed fourteen pounds, though the earth producing it had suffered no sensible diminution."

"A willow tree was planted by Van Helmont in a pot containing a thousand pounds of earth. This plant was watered with distilled water or pure rain water; and the vessel so covered as to exclude all solid matter. At the end of five years, upon taking out the plant, he found it had increased in weight 119 pounds, though the earth had lost only two ounces of its original weight."

The experiments of Mr Cavendish and Dr Priestly have sufficiently proved that vegetables have the power of decomposing water and converting it into such fluids as they need for circulation in their own vessels; and that they elaborate from this substance, such juices and fruits as they are by nature calculated to produce.

The great effect which is so frequently observed to follow the formation of ditches from the road-sides on to mowing ground, is no doubt in part to be attributed to the manure which is thereby washed on to the ground, but is also in part owing to the more copious supply of water which it thereby receives.

That pure water is capable of producing similar effects I have the following experiments to prove.

Several years ago when resident with my father on his farm at Rowley, I labored hard to divert a stream, which fell into a miry swamp, from its usual course across a piece of dry upland. The stream was pure spring water, which issued between the hills about fifty rods above, running but just far enough to acquire the temperature of the atmosphere, but without receiving any more fertilizing quality than was obtained in passing through a pasture, in a rocky channel; the effect, however, was to double the quantity of grass. The same stream I again diverted from its course about forty rods below, after it had filtered through a piece of swamp or meadow ground, and with the same effect: and again still lower down its course, I succeeded in turning it on to a piece of high peat meadow which had usually produced but very little of anything, and the effect was that more than double of the quantity of grass was produced, and that of a much better quality. I was led to this latter experiment by observing that a strip of meadow which naturally received the water of this run, and over which it spread for several rods in width without any particular channel, was annually much more productive than any other part of the meadow.

But the best experiment, and on the largest scale of any which I have known, was made by my late father-in-law, Dea. Eleazer Spofford, then resident at Jaffrey, N. H. A letter from Rev. Luke A. Spofford, in answer to my inquiry on this subject, observes: "My father commenced the experiment as early as the year 1800, and continued it till 1820, or to the time when he sold his farm. The last ten years of this time he flashed perhaps twenty acres; and it produced I should think twice as much in common seasons, and three times as much in dry seasons, as it would have done without watering. This land would hold out to yield a good crop twice as long as other land of the same quality"—(that is, I presume, without flowing.) "In dry weather he watered it every night—and the produce was good, *very good.*"

I am acquainted with the lot of land which was the subject of this experiment. It is a northern declivity, and rather a light and sandy soil, on the eastern bank of Contookook river; and the water used was that of the river—about one mile below its formation by the junction of two streams, one from a large pond of several hundred acres in Rindge, and the other a mountain stream, formed by innumerable springs issuing from the skirts of the Monadnock.

From the foregoing premises may we not conclude that water performs a more important office in the growth and formation of plants than has generally been supposed—and that it not only serves to convey nourishment, but that it is itself elaborated into nourishment, and thereby constitutes the solid substance; and we may further conclude, that every farmer should survey his premises and turn those streams which now are often useless or hurtful, on to lands where they are capable of diffusing fertility, abundance, and wealth.

It appears further that the immense fertility of Egypt is not so much owing to the alluvial deposit, brought down by the annual inundation, as to the canals and reservoirs in which the waters are retained, to be spread over the lands during the succeeding drought, at the will of the cultivator.

If, according to the experiments of Boyle and Van Helmont, almost the whole food of plants is derived from water, then the principal use of the various manures is to attract moisture and stimulate the roots of plants to absorb and elaborate it: and we have also reason to think that lands are much more injured and impoverished by naked exposure to heat and wind, and washing by water that runs off and is lost, than it is by producing abundant crops.

In the present state of population, nothing more could be expected or desired than that every farmer should make use of such means as the small streams in his vicinity may afford; but in a densely peopled country, like Egypt in former ages, or China at present, it should doubtless be one of the first enterprises of a good government, to take our large rivers above their falls and turn them off into canals for the benefit of agriculture.

JEREMIAH SPOFFORD.

To preserve steel from rust.—Take some melted virgin wax, and rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled up without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attack it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.—*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles.*

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

MR PERRY'S EXPERIMENT IN RAISING SILK.

Moses Newell, Esq.

Dear Sir—It appears reasonable that while the Essex County Agricultural Society is offering its patronage to encourage the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the producing of silk, that it should in return be furnished with the information which experiments may afford those who have been benefitted by its patronage. With this impression, I send you a few observations relative to the raising of Silk, drawn from a small experiment made by me the season past.

Last year I raised several thousand worms of three kinds; one gray and two white.

For the first crop, the eggs were put in rooms, without artificial heat and hatched the last week in May and the first in June.

The gray came to maturity in			35 days.
1 of white	"	"	32
2 of white	"	"	28 or 29

Parcels of the eggs of each kind produced by millers, from the worms, were kept in the same room for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would hatch another time the same season without artificial heat, or even greater heat than would be found in any common apartment at that season. In about eight days from the depositing of the eggs of the second kind of white, they all hatched in fine order to the amount of some thousand, while the eggs of the other two remained the whole summer in the same situation without being very sensibly affected with the heat, and in fact a part of them remain still in the same place exposed without covering in a room without fire, where I have let them remain to try the effect of cold. How it will terminate with them I cannot say; they appear now to be in a sound and healthful state. The eggs of these last I procured of a friend in Bristol County; the others from Mr Boynton of Newbury; to both of whom I am under much obligation for the important and truly practical information very readily given on the subject of feeding the worms. Mr Boynton has had a second crop of the white worm furnished me.

I raised three crops of worms on the same tables. Five crops might be raised by anticipating the spinning of one by the hatching of another, and keeping them the first ten days on small fixtures, as they then need occupy but little space.

My own observation would not justify cutting the leaves into pieces to feed them when young, either upon the principle of economy or for the benefit and safety of the worm. The more tender leaves should be gathered for the young, but they should be given whole. My impression, also, is that it is better to cut off the small limbs and give them to the worms with the leaves on them than to strip the leaves off. The worms feed better this way, eat the leaves more closely, have a better opportunity to move and enjoy better air, and are more easily transferred from one table to another when cleaning becomes necessary, while it is necessary to perform this much less frequently when the limbs are used than when the leaves separately are spread out for them. I think also that the tree is much less injured in this way than by stripping it of its leaves. Trimming, even if it be severe and close, seldom injures trees; while exfoliating even if it be in a limited manner is almost always injurious. I may be mistaken, if I am, the Directors of your Society are abundantly able to set me right, in the supposition that the putting forth of new limbs with leaves is much less exhausting to trees of any kind, than the putting forth of new leaves from limbs exfoliated in the heat of the summer.

I have seen it observed somewhere, that the dried leaves of a former year, prepared by pulverizing and wetting, will answer to feed the young worm when first hatched in the spring. I cannot speak from experience on this subject. I have some leaves in keeping to try this season. I have, however, reason from the following circumstance to think that they will answer that purpose. Many of the ends of the small limbs of my mulberry trees were killed by the cold of the preceding winter; in cutting the limbs for the worms these dead ends were not taken off; a very few days had passed before we observed the worms feeding upon the dead bark of these limbs, evidently preferring it for a part of their food to the fresh and green leaves which were given them in abundance. And this propensity was observed during the summer in each successive crop, (and I had four) though as the leaves grew harder and drier as the season advanced, the worms were not seen so frequently in the dry limbs.

From the little experiment I made I am very much convinced of these two things: first, that under favorable circumstances the raising of silk will yield a good profit. And secondly, that it is a much less intricate and difficult business than a person would be apt to suppose from the account given in most treatises on the subject. Mine were taken care of mostly by my son, a lad of ten years.

For the purpose of extending a knowledge on this subject through the community, the students attending Merrimac Academy this season, under the care of Mr S. Morse, will have an opportunity of observing the whole process of raising the worms, &c, in a room near the academy building, which will be open to them from day to day. And every circumstance, as far as understood, freely and fully explained to them by the person who has the care of the establishment.

My mulberry trees continue in a very thriving condition, and afford the most abundant evidence of the advantage obtained by pruning and fashioning the roots as well as tops when they were transplanted.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the Society in its highly commendable efforts, I am, sir, with much personal respect, yours,

GARDNER B. PERRY.

Bradford, February 27, 1832.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Oil from Sunflower seeds.—We have heard much of oil from the seeds of the Sunflower, but the following from a paper printed in Scotland gives us a new idea relative to the mode of obtaining such oil.

"A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the Sunflower, and is prepared by inclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed; this is actually as sweet as butter."

The Stone Pine. (Pinus cembra.)—This is one of the most useful trees in Switzerland; it is indeed of very slow growth; one of them, cut down when nineteen inches in diameter, displayed three hundred and fiftythree concentric circles. Its usual growth is a span in height in six years. The timber of this tree has a most agreeable perfume, and is much used for domestic utensils, as well as for wainscoating rooms. A traveller who visited the chateau of Tarasp, was struck in almost every apartment, with the perfume of this wood: and he remarks it is as a surprising and inexplicable circumstance, that the wood should have exhaled this perfume for some centuries in undiminished strength, and without the wood itself having suffered any decrease of weight. But this wood possesses another recommendation; rooms wainscoated with it are not infested with bugs or moths. Its seeds are esteemed a delicacy; they are eaten in great quantities at the winter parties; and on those occasions it is said the female sex display in extracting them a high degree of skill, mixed with much innocent gayety and vivacity.

Swedish Turnips.—A writer in the English Farmer's Journal asserts, that "Swedish Turnips have grown on the same soil, on the property of W. Whitehouse, Esq. of Studley, for seven successive years with undiminished fertility and weight of crop. This soil consisted principally of decomposing vegetable peaty matter and chalk."

Preserving Potatoes.—An English paper says, that "to preserve potatoes in a proper state for food for many years, it is only necessary to scald them, or subject them to a heated oven for a few minutes. By doing this they will never sprout, and the farinaceous substance will keep good for many years, provided the cortical part or skin be entire. They should be well dried after being scalded.

To prevent horses being teased by flies.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole the next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. Nothing more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmer's Receipt Book.*

Cork Collared Jackets.—The Florence Gazette thus concludes an article, on the subject of the loss of a steam boat. We think the concluding suggestion too important not to be acted on promptly by those concerned.

We here repeat our admonition of the utility of *Cork Collar Jackets*, to those who risk the multiplied dangers of Steam Boat navigation. Philanthropists have recommended their use to ocean mariners, and even there on the "*mountain waves*," numbers have been saved by them. But when we take into consideration the comparative ease with which the land could be reached from any part of our rivers, and the total exemption from high and dangerous *waves*, it must strike the mind of every one that *here* this simple apparatus would be far more efficacious.

In Russia, raw turnip is handed about in slices, in the first houses, upon a silver salver, with brandy, as a whet before dinner!

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

THE ARRACACHA.

Some notice of the Arracacha, and of the laudable efforts to introduce it into the United States.

To the Publishing Com. of the Mass. Soc. for promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—As the first attempt to introduce this valuable esculent root into the United States, as an object of garden, and possibly of field culture, has been made since the last number of your journal was published, it seems to me, that it would be unpardonable in the directors of your journal to omit any notice of this plant, and of the meritorious efforts to introduce it into our list of esculent vegetables. This plant is considered in the new South American state of Colombia, "as the most useful of all the edible roots, being superior to the common and sweet potatoes." In using this language, I must be understood to quote the expression of those, who have tasted it in its native country, and by no means to admit, that much of this preference, and of its reputation, is not due to the prejudices of persons who do not see the Irish potato in perfection. It is not certain, that the arracacha, could it be raised in perfection in the United States, would hold as high a rank here, as it does in Colombia. Still there can be no question, that it is a very pleasant and wholesome vegetable, and if susceptible of successful and *profitable* culture in the United States, it would merit great attention. It has, for some years past, engaged the attention of European cultivators, rather as a desideratum, than as an object of decided hope, and assured culture. It has been introduced into Jamaica with, as it is confidently asserted, perfect success.

Although it had been tried in the state of New York, and the indefatigable proprietors of the Flushing Linnæan Garden claim the merit of cultivating it with perfect success for several years past, yet it was due to Gideon B. Smith, Esq. editor of the American Farmer, printed at Baltimore, to say, that he made the first extensive experiment to introduce this plant into general culture in the United States. We shall have occasion to refer to the experiments of the proprietors of the Linnæan Garden, in the close of our remarks.

Mr Smith is unquestionably entitled to the merit, and it is no small one, of importing this plant, on a great scale, not for his own personal benefit, (for he seems to be superior to any selfish motives,) but for the advantage of his country. He distributed his plants most liberally, with a view of testing their adaptation to the various sections of our country. While he transmitted a reasonable proportion to Massachusetts, he, at the same time, judiciously sent a share of them to South Carolina. It is my own private opinion, that if they shall be eventually found to flourish, and to attain a solid value, it will be in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana. The reasons for this opinion, besides those which are obvious, I shall state hereafter. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society did me the honor to transmit three plants of the arracacha to me, probably from the knowledge that I feel a deep interest in the cause of horticulture, and enjoy a great and unfeigned delight in new experiments, which promise, however faintly, the improvement of these invaluable arts. I tried these plants. They arrived in the best possible order. They were in the highest state of health and vigor. They were planted in excellent soil—watched with the greatest care. Their growth was rapid, vigorous, indicating the highest state of health. I felt assured, that the arracacha was adapted to our climate. I pointed it out as a successful experiment. Yet suddenly, without frost, or cold, or any perceptible cause, the leaves perished. Tenderer plants, plants of tropical countries, continued to flourish; but these failed. I could only indulge in loose conjectures as to the cause. I struck upon the heavy rains, as a possible cause; and knowing that South America was subject to severe and long continued droughts, perhaps my conjecture was not a very absurd one. Still it was but a conjecture, and I did not value it much. Long and repeated experiments, much patience, and great coolness, are required to the *acclimation* of plants—that is, in introducing into new climates and new soils, plants born and cultivated under others essentially diverse. Still, as a person entrusted with a new experiment, or a plant entirely new, and deemed of great value, a report from me, of my own experiment, was due to the Society, who had shown such a mark of its confidence. It was made,—the failure was detailed at large, and certain loose conjectures or suggestions were made as to the causes of failure. I was grieved, when I found that Mr Smith, whose exertions I so much valued, seemed to consider my remarks, as, in some degree, an impeachment of the value of his exertions. Most assuredly no such intention existed. I considered the effort which he had made as entitled to the thanks of every friend of horticulture and agriculture. But I have always considered it as solemn a duty of every cultivator, to announce to the public his failures, as his successes. I have thought, after thirty years' experience, that *more evil* has resulted from too precipitate recommendation of new plants, and new processes in agriculture, than from the opposite defect—the cautious, even incredulous disposition of cultivators to admit new and manifest improvements. I really believed that my experiment on the arracacha had been so fair a one, and the season was so favorable, better than I had known for twentyfive years, that the failure must be attributed to the utter incapability of our soil and climate to mature this plant. Let us now see, how far the evidence before the public, supports, or defeats or contradicts, the opinion thus formed.

In the first place, we will take Mr Smith's own experiments, as detailed by him last autumn. We are promised new particulars, which he flatters himself will show, that the arracacha may be raised as easily as the parsnip—he might have said, as well as the common potato. Now what was his success? Did he raise one bushel fit for the table? If so, what was the quality and value of the root? Look, then, at Mr Legare's minute and very clear and intelligent statement of his very careful and cautious experiments? Did he raise enough to make presents to his friends of this invaluable root? No. But any vegetable, to be of permanent value, should at least yield eight fold. The sweet potato, even here, yields ordinarily twentyfive fold, or one bushel yields twentyfive. The Irish potato yields from ten to fifteen fold. If, then, this new acquisition had yielded even eight fold,—and if it did not, it would not merit cultivation,—why have we not the evidence of its goodness and abundance for the table? But, says Mr Legare, the Chevalier Soulange Boudin states that it has been cultivated with success in Montpelier and Geneva! Ah! is this so? Could the potato be successfully cultivated in Montpelier and Geneva, and not be soon cultivated in Paris, if its products are sufficiently ample and abundant to render it an object of *profitable* culture? This fact, (if it be one,) makes me distrustful of the probable success of this plant. But the most discouraging fact, which has as yet attracted my notice, is this. When I stated my total failure in the cultivation of the arracacha, William R. Prince, Esq. immediately came out with a declaration, that their establishment had cultivated the arracacha without difficulty for several years past, and that he had transmitted many plants of it, raised by them, to Europe. If this be so, and we cannot doubt it, it is clear, that it never can be cultivated with success as a common culinary vegetable. It would have spread before this time throughout the state of New York. I knew a quantity of the common potato which was brought from Philadelphia in a silk handkerchief, and in two years I received a barrel of it for seed, which gave me nearly fifty bushels.

Will it be said, that the Messrs Prince reserved every plant for profit, and could not spare even a mess for the Horticultural Society of New York to test its value in our climate? My answer is, that the tuberous parts of the root, if in our climate it ever produces any, are not necessary to its propagation. It is only the crown and eyes which are employed. You may cut off the edible part, as in the Dahlia, without diminishing its powers of reproduction.

What then, it may be asked, are your views upon this subject? Would you discourage the experiment? By no means. We rejoice that Mr Smith has so much ardor and confidence. We wish we had a little of it. But we would respectfully suggest the expediency of planting some of the roots in pots and tubs, and placing them in a hot-house and endeavoring to raise seeds from them. Seeds sown here, will be gradually accustomed to our climate, and may become hardy. Plants raised *south of the equator*, it is of little moment whether in a high or low latitude, retain for a long time their natural habits—that is, they grow in our winter, and perish in our summers. This is so true, that it is extremely difficult to change these habits even in plants which are now common to both hemispheres.

I will state one remarkable example. I received the golden potato of Peru, very celebrated in that country. Three successive years it has been fully and fairly tried by the aid of artificial forcing, and every advantage of location, but it obstinately refuses to bend its habits to our climate. It will start either in the fall, or if put in the hot-bed in April, it will not produce its tubers till October. I have often reflected upon the curious fact that the potato should have been so easily acclimated in Europe, when we now cannot acclimate the Peruvian, or even the California potato, both of which I have tried for three successive years. My explanation of it is this, that the potato spread by slow degrees from Chili to Virginia, during a period of perhaps one thousand years, and became gradually inured to a northern latitude. It is clear, that the potato never was found in a wild or natural state in North America, and yet equally clear, that it was transmitted first from Virginia to Europe.

One of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture

PICTURED ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the falls of St Mary, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyagers, Le Portrail and the Pictured Rocks. This name has been given to them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower, and lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks, rising to an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for 15 miles. The voyagers never pass this coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations, to propitiate the favor of their Manitoos. The eye instinctively searches along this eternal rampart for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably insure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara. The rock itself is a sandstone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its waters until they are reduced to sand. The action of the waves has undermined every projecting point—and there the immense precipice rests upon arches, and the foundation is intersected with caverns in every direction. When we passed this mighty fabric of nature, the wind was still and the lake was calm. But even the slightest motions of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas, swept through the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as if rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation. No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface. Resting in a frail bark canoe upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in air, so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragment would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a speck upon the face of creation. Our whole party, Indians and voyagers, and soldiers, and officers, and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No splendid cathedral, no temple built with human hands, no pomp of worship, could ever impress the spectator with such deep humility, and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The writer of this article has viewed the Falls of Niagara, and the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, two of the most stupendous objects in the natural features of our country. The impression they produce is feeble and transient, compared with that of the "Pictured Rocks" on Lake Superior.—*Gov. Cass.*

WATERING PLACES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Baden, the well known and much frequented watering place, has been long celebrated. The following account of it in the fifteenth century is interesting. Those warriors who would while away the interval between one campaign and another agreeably betook themselves to Baden in Aargau. Here in a narrow valley, where the Limmat flows through its rocky bed, are hot springs of highly medicinal properties. Hither, to the numerous houses of public entertainment, resorted prelates, abbots, monks, nuns, soldiers, statesmen, and all sorts of artificers. As in our own fashionable watering places, most of the visiters merely sought to dissipate ennui, enjoy life, and pursue pleasure. The baths were most crowded at an early hour in the morning, and those who did not bathe resorted thither to see acquaintances, with whom they could hold conversation from the galleries round the bath rooms, while the bathers played at various games, or ate from floating tables. Lovely females did not disdain to sue for alms from the gallery-loungers, who threw down coins of small amount, to enjoy the ensuing scramble. Flowers were strewn on the surface of the water, and the vaulted roof rang with music vocal and instrumental. Towards noon the company sallied forth to the meadows in the neighborhood; acquaintances were easily made, and strangers became familiar. The pleasures of the table were followed by jovial pledges in swift succession, till fife and drum summoned to the dance. Now fell the last barriers of reserve and decorum, and it is time to drop a veil over the scene. But what horror seized the dissolute crowd when the intelligence suddenly reached them that the plague was spreading its ravages over the land! Instant flight to the farthest mountain recesses hardly baffled contagion; youth and strength afforded no security; even love and friendship yielded to the universal panic, and the sick were left to die without consolation or attendance. The wrath of God was traced in this visitation; the churches filled with penitent and penance-performing sinners, and pilgrimages were made with all contrition and humility. Yet scarcely had the scourge ceased to be felt, when the old mode was resumed as eagerly as ever.—*Lardner's Cyclop.*

THE HORSE.

It is our pride to witness the efforts making to improve the breed of this noble animal, and we take great pleasure in giving place to the following from the *Birmingham Herald*, by which it will be perceived that Mr JACKSON has purchased the celebrated horse *Hedgford*. It is said that an unusually large price has been paid for him, and that he is probably one of the best horses ever imported into the country when but six years old.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

From the Birmingham Herald of June 5th.

Mr Beardsworth has sold the horse HEDGFORD, for a very large sum, to Mr JACKSON, the gentleman who brought those celebrated horses, Tom Thumb and Rattler, from America, where he intends taking Hedgford. It appears this gentleman is determined to excel as much in racing as he has done in trotting, if we may judge from his having selected Hedgford, and the price he has given for him. It is much to be regretted that such a horse should be sent out of the kingdom; as independent of his being one of the best bred, he is decidedly one of the finest horses in England. He is by the Filho da Puta, or Magistrate, out of Miss Craigie (the dam of "Birmingham,") six years old, 16½ hands high, with muscular power not surpassed by any horse in the kingdom. His color a rich dark brown, with black legs. He has been a great winner of stakes and cups.

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST THE SMALL POX AND MEASLES.

Mr Remy, a physician at Chatillon, has made some successful experiments on chloride of lime, as a preservative against small pox. In a village where the small pox raged, he caused the only twelve individuals in the place, who yet remained subject to the infection, to be washed thrice a week with a solution of chloride of lime, and gave them at the same time two drops of the solution in a glass of *eau sucree*. Two of them had a slight eruption, similar to a vaccine which had not taken well; the other ten, who were not separated from those suffering from the small pox, had no symptoms of illness. In another village afflicted with the small pox, of fifteen individuals still subject to it, ten were treated in the same manner, and escaped; while two of the remaining five caught the malady. M. Chevalier stated to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, that he was the first to suggest chloride of lime as a preservative against the small pox; and observed that it might be used as a protection against the measles, by keeping in the chamber of the child whom it was desired to prevent from infection, a saucer of dry chloride of lime, renewed from time to time, and dipping its shirts in a solution of one ounce of concentrated liquid chloride in twelve quarts of water.—*Abstract from Journal Royal Institute.*

CHERRY STONES.

To preserve the vegetative principle in cherry stones, they should be buried in earth as soon as convenient after the flesh has been taken from them; they should not be allowed to dry, neither be left in a situation to become sour. Many who are wishing to propagate cherries from seeds, are disappointed in not attending to these things, and it is often said that they must be raised from sprouts; such trees, however, are not so well rooted as those raised from seeds. In selecting varieties for planting for common nursery purposes, the Mazzard or Honey cherry are to be preferred; but those who intend to produce new seedling varieties, should select only such seeds as are known to be from valuable varieties. Seeds from the Kentish and Morello varieties are not good for planting, as they are slow of growth, and do not make good stocks to graft or bud upon.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Cranberries.—As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.—*Parkes.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 8, 1832.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

FARM YARD, MANURE, &c.

This may be as good a time as can be chosen for constructing or altering barn yards, so that they will best answer for making and saving manure and other economical purposes. We shall give opinions of eminent agriculturists on this subject.

Judge Buel, of Albany says: "The cattle yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close board fences should be erected at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it. Excavate the centre in a common form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting it to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a loam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and brakes of the farm, and also the pumpkin vines and potato tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and is collected and brought to the yard with little trouble by the teams returning from the fields. And here also should be fed out or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, and the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and, becoming incorporated with the excrementious matter, will double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c, prevented. The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfermented manure may be obtained every spring from each animal; and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased. Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain or garden crops. It is extensively used in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe.

"Having explained my method of procuring and preserving the food of vegetables, I will proceed to state my practice in feeding or applying it. It is given every spring to such hoed crops as will do well upon coarse food, (my vegetable hogs and goats.) These are corn, potatoes, ruta baga, beans and cabbages. These consume the coarser particles of the manure, which would have been lost during the summer in the yard, while the plough, harrow and hoe eradicate the weeds, which spring from the seeds it scatters. The finer parts of the food are preserved in the soil, to nourish the small grains which follow. The dung is spread upon the land as evenly as possible, and immediately turned under with the plough. It is thereby better distributed for the next crop, and becomes intimately mixed and incorporated with the soil by subsequent tillage. Thus, upon the data which I feel warranted in assuming, a farmer who keeps twenty horses and neat cattle, will obtain from his yards and stables, every spring, two hundred loads of manure besides what is made in summer and the product of his hog-sty. With this he may manure annually ten or twelve acres of corn, potatoes, &c, and manure it well. And if a proper rotation of crops is adopted, he will be able to keep in good heart, and progressively improve sixty acres of tillage land, so that each field shall be manured every four or five years, on the return of the corn and potato crop."

Dr Deane observed, that "many who have good farm yards, are not so careful as they should be to make the greatest advantage by them, by confining the cattle continually in them during the foddering season. The practice of driving cattle to water, at a distance, is attended with a great loss of manure. Instead of continuing in this absurd practice, the well that serves the house, or one dug for the purpose, should be so near the yard, that a watering trough may reach from it into the yard. Some have a well in the yard; but this is not so advisable, as the water may become impregnated with the excrements of the cattle, and rendered less palatable. He that has a large stock, may save enough in manure in this way, in one year, to pay him for making a well of a moderate depth: Besides securing the advantage of having his cattle under his eye; and of preventing their straggling away, as they sometimes do. Innumerable are the accidents to which a stock are exposed, by going to watering places, in winter, without a driver, as they commonly do. And oftentimes, by means of snow and ice, the difficulty is so great, as to discourage them from going to the water; the consequence is that they suffer for want of drink, and the owner is ignorant of it. All these things plead strongly in favor of the mode of watering I have here recommended. They should not be let out, even when the ground is bare: For what they get will make them to winter the worse; and they will damage the fields.

There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmer can afford them. But the principal yard may be for the cows, oxen, calves and horses. And the water from the well may be led into each of these yards by wooden gutters.

If the soil of the yard be clay, or a pan of very hard earth, it will be the more fit for the purpose of making manure, as the excrements of the cattle will not be so apt to soak deep into it. Otherwise a layer of clay may be laid on to retain the stale, and the wash of the dung, which otherwise would be almost entirely lost.

"Some farmers seem well pleased to have a wash run away from their barns upon the contiguous sloping lands. But they are not aware how much they lose by it. A small quanity of land, by means of it may be made too rich. But the quantity of manure that is expended in doing it, if otherwise employed, might be vastly more advantageous; especially if it were so confined as to be incorporated with a variety of absorbent and dissolved substances; and afterwards laid on those parts of the farm where it is most wanted.

"It is best, in this climate, that a barn yard should be on the south side of a barn. It being less shaded, the manure will make the faster, as it will be free from frost a greater part of the year, and consequently have a longer time to ferment in. The feet of the cattle will also mix the materials the more, which are thrown into the yard, and wear them to pieces, so that they will become short and fine."

Lorain says: "My cattle yards and stalls were profusely littered with corn stalks, straw, leaves, &c; of consequence the manure for my corn crops consisted principally of these substances. They were ploughed under the soil early in the spring, but not without some difficulty, as it required the active exertions of a boy with a forked stick to clear the head of the plough.

"Dung well stored with litter is a good nonconductor of heat. It therefore greatly retards evaporation from the ground underneath it. It also absorbs much moisture, and while the ground above it is drier than that underneath, the moisture is continually absorbed from the earth below, and diffused through the soil above. Thus in any soil or climate the ground is much moister during a dry time, where dung well stored with litter is used, than where decomposed dung has been applied, provided the cultivation is calculated to suffer the dung to remain undisturbed and closely covered with the soil."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, August 4, 1832.

Fruits Presented.—By Mr S. Walker, Roxbury, five varieties of Gooseberries, viz: Plough Boy, Seneeal Blucher, Millings Crown Bob, White Smith, Golden Queen and Lancaster Lad; also, a fine specimen of Large Red Currants. By Col. J. Wade, Woburn, a basket of very large size Scotch Gooseberries. By Mr Abel Houghton, Jr. Lynn, three varieties of Gooseberries, viz: Ashton's Seedling, Smooth Yellow, and White Rock.

Flowers Exhibited.—By Mr Walker of Roxbury, and Mr Hougton of Lynn, very fine. A good specimen of Camellia Japonica from Rev. J. Pierpont.

Two tubs of grape vines sent to the Society by M. C. Ferry, Esq. of the U. S. Ship Concord will be distributed on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Per order. E. VOSE.

Wool.—A few sales have been made by the dealers to the manufacturers at 33 cts. for graded wool, and 44 cts. for Merino and Saxony, cash. Some farmers have sold their fleeces at 46 to 48 cts. on a long credit, and others at 40 to 45 cts. for cash, for their best lots of Saxony and Merino. The purchasers do not seem inclined to advance at all, and some lots have been refused at previous offers. Those manufacturers who are not supplied seem willing to supply themselves at 40 to 45 cts. for prime lots.—*Poughkeepsie paper.*

CHOLERA.

The new cases reported in New York city on Sunday, 29th ult. were 122, deaths 30; Monday, new cases 103, deaths 39; Wednesday, new cases 82, deaths 41; Thursday, new cases 81, deaths 31; Friday, new cases 90, deaths 24; Saturday, new cases 96, deaths 29.

In Philadelphia it is gradually increasing; the account for Thursday, August 2d, gives 40 new cases and 15 deaths; for Friday, 35 new cases and 14 deaths; Saturday, 45 new cases, 13 deaths. It has also spread to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. In Montreal it still continues severe.

Our own city still continues very healthy for the season. Some alarm has been felt on account of a severe sickness in the State Prison at Charlestown, which commenced on Sunday evening. It has not yet proved fatal in any case; about 118 were taken. The Transcript of last evening contains some official documents, among which is the report of the physicians in attendance, which concludes thus: "In their opinion this disease is not Spasmodic Cholera, nor the ordinary cholera of the season; but is peculiar in its character, and has been produced by some cause with which they are, so far, unacquainted. They do not regard it as in the slightest degree contagious, nor as giving ground for any alarm in the community."

Adulteration of Spirits.—The Edinburgh Review states that in London the sophistication of wine is carried to an enormous extent, as well as the art of manufacturing spirituous wine, which has become a regular trade, in which a large capital is invested: and it is well known that many thousand pipes of spoiled cider are annually sent to the metropolis for the purpose of being converted into an imitation of Port wine. Innumerable are the tricks practised to deceive the unwary, by giving to weak, thin, and spoiled wines, all the characteristic marks of age, and also of flavor and strength. In carrying on these illicit occupations, the division of labor has been completely established: each has his own task assigned to him in the confederate work of iniquity: and thus they acquire dexterity for the execution of their mischievous purposes.

A writer in the Sporting Magazine, concludes an account of his visit to the farm of Col. W. R. Johnson, in Virginia, with the following paragraph:—

"The colts of Sir Charles and of Medley, frisked and gamboled in the fields for our and their amusement; in short, everything without seemed to prosper and flourish in its proper place, whilst, about the garden and house, under the direction of his better half, the household moved on as would a clock, whose works require winding but once in a life time. In fact, as one of our party said on leaving his farm—'Well! for training and good management, give me W. R. J. from a butter milk pig up to a race horse!'"

Straw bonnet making is carried on extensively in Norfolk County, and promises to be good this season, as the Dedham Advocate says the crops of straw are good, that a lot was lately purchased at the rate of $60 per acre, and a lot of four acres, advertised last week had been sold for $40 per acre, said to be more than the land would have sold for last fall.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, that well known country-seat, formerly owned by Joseph Cordis, Esq. located in South Reading, on the easterly side of "Reading Pond," so called, and adjoining the Forrester farm, now owned by John Clapp, containing sixty acres of excellent mowing, tillage, and pasture land, surrounded with a good stone-wall; also, a lane, two rods wide, passing through the centre of the farm, which renders it convenient to go to any part thereof, and is peculiarly advantageous, it being fenced with a good wall, into lots averaging from five to six acres each.

The buildings on said farm consist of a large two-story House, about forty feet square, finished throughout, with Sheds, and every other convenience, including a never-failing Well of excellent water.

Also, a Barn, ninety feet long by thirtysix feet wide; and adjoining said barn, is a large, convenient building for stables, carriage house, chaise house, &c, with a good well near the same.

The above buildings are all in good repair.

The above farm is well calculated for a country-seat, or public house, as it lies about an equal distance from Boston and Andover, where a number of stages pass daily, and the public travel is increasing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. MOSES SWEETSER, Jr.

N. B. Twentyfive acres of Wood Land can be purchased with the above farm, if desired.

South Reading, Aug. 7, 1832. 4t

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

July 13.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832. 3m

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in the town of Lexington, pleasantly situated, and under a high state of cultivation, is offered for sale. It contains 80 acres, 25 of which are wood land. For particulars inquire of Col. Samuel Chandler, near the meeting house, or of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Wanted.

A few Cherry Stones, for which a fair price will be paid at the Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street

August 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
Apples, russettings,	barrel		
Ashes, pot, first sort,	ton	98 00	163 00
pearl, first sort,	"	110 00	115 00
Beans, white,	bushel	90	1 00
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	12	13
Cheese, new milk,	"	6	8
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
Flaxseed,	bushel	1 12	1 25
Flour, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,	"	6 62	6 87
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
Grain, Corn, Northern,	bushel	75	77
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	70	71
Rye,	"	95	100 00
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	50	55
Hay,	cwt.	50	62
Hog's Lard, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
Lime,	cask	90	1 00
Plaster Paris retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
Pork, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed.	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	33	35
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	56
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	44	45
Northern pulled. 2d, "	"	35	37
Northern pulled. 3d, "	"	28	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

Beef, best pieces,	pound	10	12
Pork, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
Veal,	"	7	10
Mutton,	"	4	10
Poultry,	"	9	12
Butter, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	14	16
Eggs, retail,	dozen	17	20
Meal, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
Potatoes,	"	62	75
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, August 6, 1832

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 297 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, and 2622 Sheep.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—We quote extra at 5,67 a 5 75; prime at 5,33 a 5,50; good at 5 a 5,33, thin at $4 a 4,75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $18, 18½, 20, 21 and 25.

Sheep.—Lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep were taken at $1,50, 1,58, 1.67, 1,75, 1,92, 2, 2,08, 2,27, 2.25, and 2,33.

Swine.—None at Market.

New York, August 3.—Little or no alteration this week. Beef Cattle have advanced a trifle, and are as well as Sheep and Lambs in demand. Beef Cattle brisk at $6 a 7,30; Sheep, good, $3 at 4,50; common, $2 a 3; Lambs $1 a 3.—*Daily Advertiser.*

☞ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

OUR OWN FIRESIDE.

Dear in the morn's soft blowing gale
Is budding May;
Sweet in the wild-rose scented vale
The scattered hay;
Dear is the early evening star,
The lover's guide;
But dearer still, and sweeter far,
Our own fireside.

Dear is the linnet's lively song
That cheers the grove;
Sweet is the breeze that wafts along
The sigh of love;
Dear to the sailor's heart the call
Of land descried;
But, ah! more dear, more sweet than all,
Our own fireside.

DESCRIPTION OF A COW.

At the sale of a farming stock in Gloucestershire, in England, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs, wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Long in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling her pail.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Spare not nor spend too much, be this thy care,
Spare but to spend, and only spend to spare;
Who spends too much, may want, and so complain:
But he spends best, who spares to spend again.

Certainly if a man will keep of even hand, his ordinary expenses ought to be but to the half of his receipts, and if he think to wax rich, but to the third part.—*Bacon.*

SAGACITY OF THE ANT.

A gentleman of Cambridge, says Mr Bingley, one day remarked an ant dragging along what, with respect to its strength, might have been denominated a piece of timber. Others were severally employed, each in its own way. Presently, this little creature came to an ascent, where the weight of the wood seemed for a while to overpower him. He did not remain long perplexed with it; for, three or four others, observing his dilemma, came behind and pushed it up. As soon, however, as he had got it on level ground, they left it to his care, and went to their own work. The piece he was drawing happened to be considerably thicker at one end than the other. This soon threw the poor fellow into a fresh difficulty; he unluckily dragged it between two bits of wood. After several fruitless efforts, finding it would not go through, he adopted the only mode that a reasoning being, in similar circumstances, could have taken; he came behind it, pulled it back again, and turned it on its edge, when, running again to the other end, it passed through without difficulty. The same gentleman, sitting one day in the garden of his college, he was surprised by remarking a single ant, busily employed in some work that caused him to make many journeys, to and from the same place. This gentleman traced him to the entrance of the habitation of a community, whence he observed him to take the dead body of an ant in his fangs, and run away with it. He carried it to a certain distance, dropped it, and returned for another, which, by the time of his arrival, was brought to the same hole.

Dr Franklin, believing that these little creatures had some means of communicating their thoughts or desires to one another, tried several experiments with them, all of which tended to confirm his opinion, especially the following. He put a little earthen pot, containing some treacle, into a closet, where a number of ants collected, and devoured the treacle very quickly. But, on observing this, he shook them out, and tied the pot with a string to a nail, which he had fastened into the ceiling; so that it hung down by the string. A single ant, by chance, remained in the pot. The ant ate till it was satisfied; but, when it wanted to get off, it could not for some time find a way out. It ran about the bottom of the pot, but in vain; at last, after many attempts, it found the way to the ceiling, by going along the string. After it was come there, it ran to the wall, and thence to the ground. It had scarcely been away half an hour, when a great swarm of ants came out, got up to the ceiling, and crept along the string into the pot, and began to eat again. This they continued to do until the treacle was devoured; in the meantime, one swarm running down the string, and the other up.—*Shaw's Nature Displayed.*

"ANGLING IN THE SKY."

The author of the Sketch Book, in his Tales of the Alhambra, gives the following account of a novel species of amusement, he witnessed among the inhabitants of that antiquated pile of regal Moorish magnificence.

"Before concluding these remarks, I must mention one of the amusements of the place which has particularly struck me. I had repeatedly observed a long lean fellow perched on the top of one of the towers, manœuvring two or three fishing rods, as though he was angling for stars. I was for some time perplexed by the evolutions of this aerial fisherman, and my perplexity increased on observing others employed in like manner, on different parts of the battlements and bastions; it was not until I consulted Mateo Ximenes that I solved the mystery.

"It seems the pure and airy situation of this fortress has rendered it, like the castle of Macbeth, a prolific breeding place for swallows and marlets, who sport about its towers in myriads, with the holiday glee of urchins just let loose from school. To entrap these birds in their giddy circlings, with hooks baited with flies, is one of the favorite amusements of the ragged 'sons of the Alhambra,' who with the good for nothing ingenuity of arrant idlers, have thus invented the art of angling in the sky."

National Fast in England.—The London Record gives an interesting account of the observance of the National Fast in England held on account of the presence of the Cholera in that country. At Colchester, the day was observed with a solemnity which far exceeded anything of the kind within memory of the oldest inhabitants. All business was suspended, and the streets were far stiller than is usual on Sabbaths. The churches and chapels were thronged by apparently devout worshippers in most places, and a strict Sabbath was kept. The display and strolling which is too often seen on Sundays was not visible, and old men and maidens, young men and children, thronged to their houses of worship to fall down before their Maker and Preserver with reverence and godly fear.—*Salem Obs.*

Drought.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st July, states that a distressing drought had prevailed through the Western part of Ohio, for several weeks previous—that the pastures were parched up, and the prospect of corn and other summer crops except oats, is very unpromising. The wheat is of the very first quality, and has been saved in the very best order.

A Conclusion.—Some half dozen "green hands" who had shipped on board a merchant vessel, being dilatory in making their appearance on deck in a storm, at the call of "all hands!" the mate went to the hatch-way and hailed them, asked in the cant phrase often used on such occasions:

"Below there! have you concluded?"

"Yes, sir, we've *concluded to let the sail blow away and pay for it!*"

Anything in reason.—Go up and hand the royal, said an officer on ship board to a boy, who had never before "swam the salt pond." It was in the night. Sir? answered the lad inquiringly. The officer repeated the order. Anything in reason, Captain, anything in reason, said the boy, but as to climbing them rope ladders such a dark night as this, I shan't do it!

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